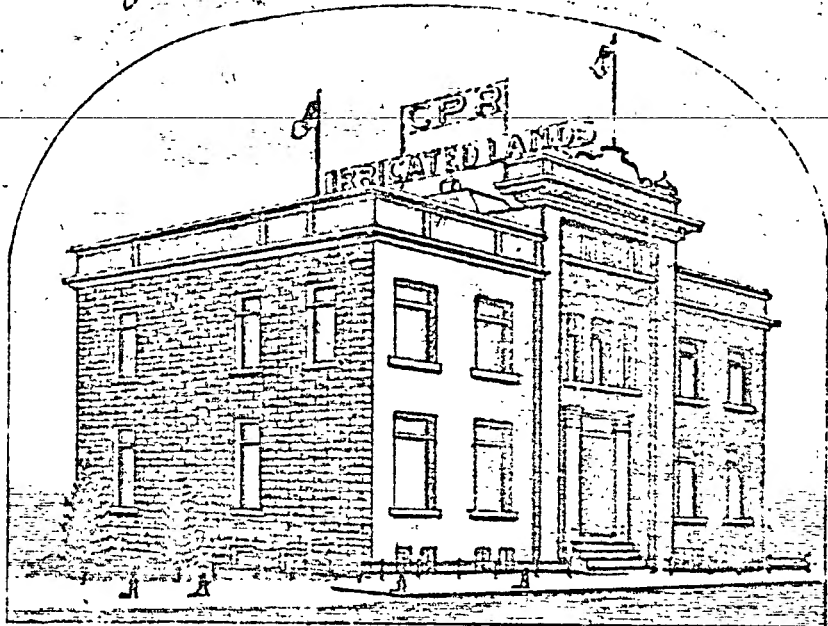


1910  
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CANADIAN EDITION  
JULY, 1909

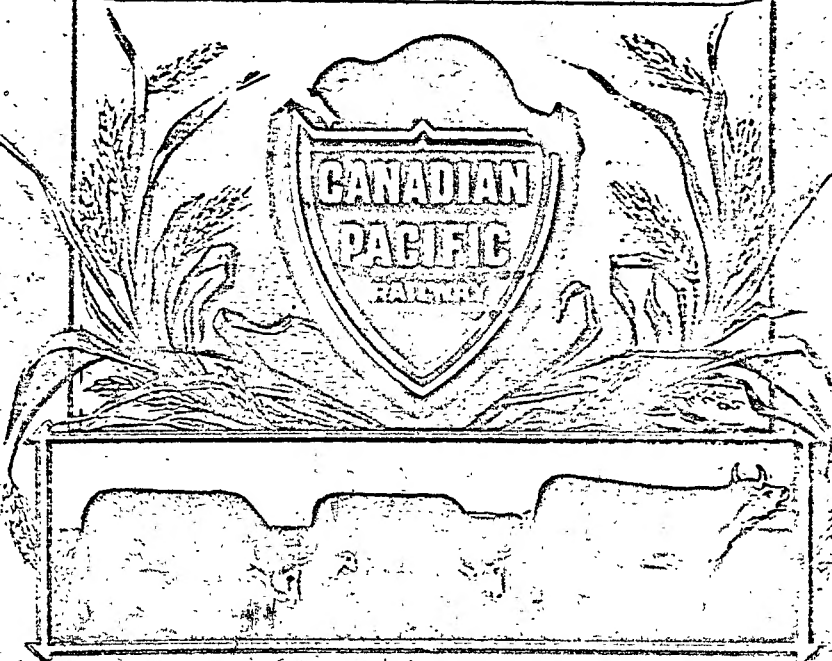
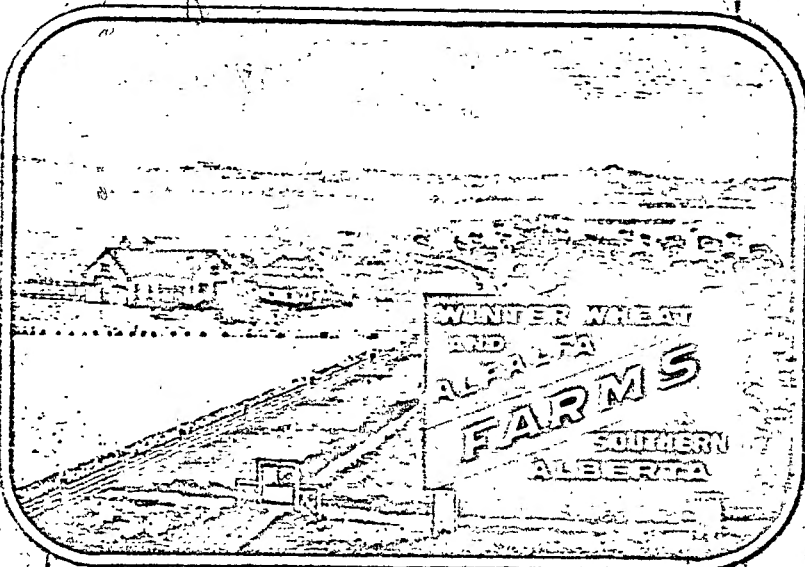
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**PUBLIC OPINION**

CONCERNING THE  
**BOW RIVER VALLEY**

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA.**

CANADA.



# Part I.

## Editorial Opinions.

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### INTRODUCTION.

It is often instructive, always interesting, to "see ourselves as others see us." It is instructive not alone to ourselves, but also to outsiders, to view conditions in Sunny Southern Alberta through disinterested eyes. In submitting this booklet to those who contemplate a trip of investigation to Southern Alberta, we feel that they will appreciate unbiassed impressions by leaders in the newspaper world all over the globe.

Western Canada, even ten years ago, was to many a mere name, a land of mystery and Arctic conditions. Our modest fifteen to twenty millions bushels of wheat represented less than two per cent. of the production of North America. Western Canada of to-day looms up large as a nation in the eyes of the world. Her wheat production has now soared above the hundred-million bushel mark, and represents one-eighth of the total production of North America.

Years ago it was in order for intending settlers to make searching inquiries as to climate, soil and markets for agricultural products in Western Canada, before casting in their lots with the country. To-day, such is, perhaps, superfluous. The enormous development in production tells its own tale. Western Canada doubled her population between the census of 1891 and that of 1901, and the population has increased

vastly since. The majority of the newcomers hailed from Great Britain and the United States. These people's mere presence and prosperity is a guarantee that conditions of life here are preferable to those prevailing where they came from.

Because Western Canada has attracted a large part of the world's attention during the past few years, and because it is their business to chronicle the world's doings, many of the magazines and newspapers throughout the civilized globe have sent into this country their best writers to thoroughly investigate conditions here and to give to the readers of their respective publications the story just as they found it. These writers are not the ones to be misled or influenced by surface conditions, or the naturally optimistic statements of interested persons, for theirs has been a work of analysis—a probing for the kernel of worth in every question and movement of their day. Because this is so, it is felt that a few unvarnished extracts from the hundreds of articles that have been written of Western Canada by discerning and disinterested writers, both of the United States and Great Britain, will give to the public a truer understanding of conditions here than might be gathered from almost any other source.

In publishing the subjoined extracts, in each instance, an endeavor will be made to print only such portions of the articles as pertain to this part of Southern Alberta.

Beautifully illustrated literature that will put you in possession of much valuable information concerning this country will be sent you upon request.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

Colonization Department,

Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

On Thursday evening, August 13th, 1908, a most important and representative party of American newspaper and magazine editors left Chicago for a two weeks' tour through Western Canada. The trip was made at the invitation of the "Canada West" Magazine of Winnipeg, and was in the personal charge of Mr. Herbert Vanderhoof, the able editor of that periodical, whose popularity amongst the newspaper craft and intimate acquaintance with Western Canada, rendered it certain that the party would see everything worth seeing within the limited time at the disposal of these busy men, and under the most pleasant auspices.

The party reached Calgary on August 22nd, and after spending the morning in looking over the public institutions and wholesale and manufacturing districts of the city, they proceeded on a tour of investigation through the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block, east of Calgary. A strenuous day was spent in driving around amongst the farms and interviewing the settlers. Nothing was overlooked. These men, trained on the great metropolitan dailies and leading American magazines, were out after reliable, first hand information, and brought into active play the inquisitorial instinct and logical reasoning that had raised them to the top of the tree in their profession.

After the completion of the day's drive, each member of the party submitted his impressions for publication in the "Canada West" Magazine. They are quoted below as given:

## **Mr. Jones Gives Advice to Farmers in the Middle States.**

"The wonder of it all is that the province of Alberta has not 20,000,000 instead of 250,000 people," said Robert R. Jones, managing editor of the "Chicago Inter-Ocean." "Calgary and other territory to the east along the Bow River Valley has millions of acres waiting to be turned into magnificent farms. Nowhere else in the world, surely not on this continent, is to be seen the equal of the Bow River Valley irrigation project."

"Stretching along the Canadian Pacific Railway for more than one hundred miles are lands of the richest productive power, placed beyond all possibility of crop failure, with water in abundance at every farmer's door, to laugh to scorn the fear of drought and add to the already record-breaking yields."

"Farmers of the middle west who have prayed for rain and it came not, while their crops withered, should come to this wonderland in the Bow River Valley, where forty-five bushels of fine wheat, one hundred bushels of oats, and seventy-five bushels of barley are not exceptional. To those men who are struggling to make \$125 and \$150 land pay a fair return on its valuation I would say: 'Sell you quarter-section in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio, and come to the Bow River Valley and buy a thousand acres, when your sons and daughters will be assured of a competence.'"

## The Opinion of William Hard, of "Everybody's."

"A new kind of reciprocity with Canada was outlined to me today by one of the 60,000 immigrants from the United States who came into Canada during the year 1907. This man is a successful farmer in the Gleichen Irrigation District. His sentiments seem largely to be those of all former citizens of the United States who are now becoming citizens of the Dominion of Canada.

"We are giving them some new ideas about being good farmers," he said, "and they are giving us some new ideas about being good citizens." They have a law up here against taking whisky into the Indian reservations. One of our fellows was caught on a reservation with a bottle on him and it cost him \$50. One of the Canadian Mounted Police found him, and let me tell you they find everybody who tries to go up against the laws of the country.

On Saturday night every bar-room gets closed at exactly seven o'clock. Why? Because it's the law, and it's the same with every other law. There isn't a bad man in the whole district, and a woman can come home from town to the farm at midnight all by herself if she wants to. That's Canada's idea of how to run a frontier; they have certainly taught us a lot.

On the other hand we are running their farms for them better than any other class of people they've got. I guess I can say this without boasting, and the Canadians appreciate us. We turn out to celebrate Dominion Day, and they turn out to help us to celebrate the 4th of July. They are glad to have us help them farm the country. They know how to govern and we know how to work. They maintain law and order and give us a fair show, and I'm satisfied.

"My children will stay here."

"Will they be Canadians?" I said.

"Well," he said, "they are going to Canadian schools and studying Canadian history books."

## Sugar Beet Possibilities Impress

Mr. Little.

Richard H. Little, of the "Chicago Record-Herald," and President of the Press Club of Chicago, said: "The beet sugar industry in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block has already reached great development under irrigation. The price paid to farmers for sugar beets in Southern Alberta averages five dollars per ton. This is a good price considering that the average price for the whole of the United States, according to the last census, was only \$4.18 per ton.

"The rich soil in the Irrigation Block contains just sufficient sand to be the most favorable for sugar beet growing. Farmers in the tract told me today that they have raised sixteen and twenty tons of sugar beets to the acre. With the establishment of factories in the Irrigation Block which are already being planned, the transportation cost being saved to the farmer, and the beets netting him a profit of \$5 to \$5.50 a ton at the station, it would seem that the sugar beet industry of this tract will become one of the greatest features."

## **The Stock Feeding Opportunities Appeal to Mr. Greene.**

Hiram W. Green, editorial writer of the "American Press," said: "The day's journey through Southern Alberta has been a succession of most agreeable and convincing surprises. The extensive irrigation system here is marvellous and the soil and crop development much greater than can be imagined by those who have never had an ocular demonstration.

"A striking evidence of the wide and varied possibilities of irrigation is the marvellous growth of sugar beets and alfalfa. In addition to these crops there are the wheat and oats, which are admitted to be unequalled anywhere. Here, too, in my opinion, is one of the finest stock feeding and finishing countries in the world. This has developed Alberta beef and mutton, and, as is the history of all irrigation sections, the bulk of the products of the soil from the irrigated lands will be used for live stock feeding. There are now in hay and forage 3,000,000 acres, and a finer and better lot of live stock grown and fattened and the products of this district exceeds anything I have ever seen shown in the United States. It is evident that the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block is destined to produce the feeding stuffs to finish the live stock of the whole Province of Alberta, and will thus be to Western Canada what the corn raising belt is to the Western States."

## **Mr. Flower Comments on the Educational Facilities.**

Elliott Flower, the magazine writer, said: "Two things impressed me particularly today—the character and the number of school buildings and the tremendous significance of the irrigation project extending from Calgary to Medicine Hat. Of the latter I cannot speak at length now, but the crops grown are certainly a revelation to the man who comes into this country for the first time. In the matter of the schools, they seem to be given practically first place in the plans of even the smallest towns, as they should be, and nothing can be of greater importance to the future of the country."

## Ernest Barton Believes in Winter Wheat.

Ernest Barton, associate editor of the "Home Herald" and "World's Events," said: "The irrigation project which the Canadian Pacific Railway has undertaken in Alberta is won't be judged by any standard. It seems to me, however, that it can only be estimated very crudely in dollars and acres. It deserves rather to be stated in terms of human life and happiness. The magnificent thing about the project is that it is making it possible for thousands of people, many of them coming out of the most moderate circumstances, to live and grow rich on land where it was formerly thought possible to raise only cattle."

He was tremendously struck with the advantages of winter wheat over spring wheat culture. The winter wheat farmer is at his leisure and harvests long before any danger of frost is imminent. He can handle large areas of this crop with the least amount of labor, and his returns per acre are greater than for spring wheat. Winter wheat is Southern Alberta's principal crop, and indicates its mild climate."

## Mr. Richards on Alfalfa and Calgary's Future.

George M. Richards, of the "World Today," said: "Calgary's extensive manufacturing plants and busy wholesale business and natural resources of the tributary territory would seem to assure to that city first rank as a big commercial centre."

"I am surprised to find alfalfa, which I have always understood to be a criterion for the desirability of irrigated land, growing a third crop in the irrigated sections of the Canadian Pacific irrigation project. That Colorado has 85 per cent. of its irrigated lands producing alfalfa is a good indication of its value. When it becomes known that this type of forage plants can be successfully raised in this part of Canada, there is certain to be a great impetus given to the stock industry."

## Alberta Red.

### The Yankee Province of the Northwest and Its Wonders.

By Agnes Deans Cameron, "Saturday Evening Post." (Philadelphia).

But little was known or heard of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, now designated Alberta, before the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1883.

Calgary was a successful cow-town and contented itself with the day she discovered she could grow winter



Wheat was the day of her destiny. Her road to prosperity trends East and West, and it has a double sign—Ranching and Winter Wheat.

"The Sirloin of Canada" and "The Bread Basket of the Orient," Calgary sends bunch-grass beef to Britain, and flour through the Rockies and the Pacific to that far West which in ultimate Japan merges to East again.

~~The centre of population is steadily moving Westward.~~  
Wheat is a great magician . . .

Canada finds herself on the crest of a just-forming great wave of progress . . .

The Last West is the theatre where the ultimate destiny of Greater Canada is to be wrought out. . . .

It is not at all unusual for the farmer in Western Canada to pay for the land with the first crop and put buildings all over it with the second. Never in the world's history have the cultivators of virgin soil attained such a success at the outset.

Listen to what Professor Tanner, the great English Agriculturist and Chemist, has to say of this soil: "Although we have hitherto considered the black earth of Central Russia the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soil of Western Canada. The earth here is a rich vegetable humus from one to four feet in depth, with a surface deposit, rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash."

"Do you know I have a fancy that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is going to plant here the biggest garden in the world. I can smell the flowers now," was the spirited challenge of Sir William Van Horne, when projecting the big irrigation scheme. His threat has materialized.

The grain field of Canada is the largest in the world.

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Mr. Edward E. Higgins, President of the "Success" Magazine Company, of New York, a company that has in the publication of the magazine "Success" done more than any other publication to encourage the American youth in his struggle for advancement, personally visited Western Canada, and was so forcibly impressed with the great opportunities he found that he said: "It would be almost a crime not to spread the knowledge of it broadcast throughout the land."

Below will be found his comments.

## The Wheat Lands of Western Canada.

(By Edward E. Higgins, "Success" Magazine,  
New York.)

This is a business story.

It is the story of an opportunity, the last of its kind on the American continent, if not in the world—an opportunity so exceptional, so remarkable, so fraught with the promise

of honestly gained wealth to the humblest worker with the spark of ambition in his breast—that it would be almost a crime not to spread the knowledge of it broadcast throughout the land.

Into this rich "promised land," westward through the Winnipeg gateway from Eastern Canada and Europe, and northward over the border lines from the States, are already pouring thousands upon thousands of sturdy, bright-faced, well clad Americans, Canadians and Englishmen, with other thousands of the Continental immigrants who have been wont, hitherto, to regard the United States as their final home.

All of a sudden—in barely three years past—has this great surge of settlement come, invited and promoted by as perfect, as far reaching, and as wonderful an international organization of education as was ever created by government and railroads in co-operation. Almost like our own well-remembered and hardly more picturesque race for the newly opened lands of Oklahoma has come, of late, this rush for the rich Canadian prairie lands, which are believed to exceed in fertility the vast wheat-growing fields of the United States.

The question, "Does wheat farming pay in Western Canada?" must be answered distinctly in the affirmative. So far as is known the Canadian lands exceed in wheat-producing fertility the American wheat lands, and Canada is certain to be one of the greatest grain-producing countries of the world.

The staff correspondent of the great Pittsburg daily tells an interesting telegraphic story. Since this article appeared, Southern Alberta harvested mammoth crops of winter wheat and has another under way.

## Alberta is Adapted to Winter Wheat.

("Pittsburg Times," July 15, 1907.)

Calgary, Canada, July 14:—

Although the purpose of this article is to tell the story of cattle-raising in Southern Alberta, it would be incomplete without some reference to its agricultural interests.

It is a winter wheat country, with strong claims to diversified farming. Close to the city the Canadian Pacific Railroad, aiming to secure a freight traffic which shall not come all at once and with a rush, has one of the greatest irrigation projects on the continent. It is spending about \$5,000,000 in building a great ditch which, taking water from the Bow River, will irrigate possibly 1,500,000 acres of land.

Another project is already so far developed as to seem a success, and that is the raising of winter wheat. The Canadian Pacific and several land companies brought thousands of bushels of Turkey Red and other winter varieties from

Kansas and sold it to the farmers at cost. It has turned out very well, the average crop throughout Southern Alberta last year being over 18 bushels to the acre, while in the Calgary district proper it averaged nearly 29 bushels.

Winter wheat, having the benefit of the fall start, can be harvested nearly a month sooner than the spring sown crop, and escapes the danger of late droughts.

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## Canada: Schemes for Close Settlement.

("Scottish Farmer," Glasgow, Scotland.)

A new feature of great interest in connection with the settlement in Western Canada are certain important undertakings in the West for turning to account by irrigation for close settlement, land which hitherto, owing to low rainfall, has been only suitable for ranching purposes. East of Calgary the Canadian Pacific Railway is bringing under irrigation 3,000,000 acres, which, with the adjacent 5,000,000 acres of grazing land, will provide homes for at least 250,000 people. There are 17 miles of main canals, carrying 10 feet of water and 60 feet wide; 150 miles of secondary canals, carrying 4 feet and 20 feet wide; and 800 miles of distributing ditches. On these lands in Alberta heavy crops of every class can be raised safely, and two, if not three, crops of alfalfa each year. The possibilities, therefore, of stock raising are thereby increased rather than diminished.

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The "Twentieth Century Farmer" is one of the brightest of the latter day agricultural papers in the United States, and is rapidly gaining influence and circulation.

## Going to Canada.

("Twentieth Century Farmer," Omaha, Neb.)

Farmers from all parts of the United States continue to go northward to Canada, many going to Southern Alberta, perhaps the sunniest and most delightful province in the Dominion. Southern Alberta has become known as the "New Iowa" and the "California of Canada." Its winters are mild;

the summers are not uncomfortably hot, and the climate may be called ideal. The greater portion of the soil of Southern Alberta is a rich, black loam, underlaid with clay subsoil, and is productive. Immense crops of alfalfa and red winter wheat of incomparable quality that bring the highest obtainable market prices are produced—a wheat eagerly sought by millers. Large crops are also produced of oats, barley, rye, and of fodder crops, timothy and bromus. All standard vegetables are produced, including large crops of sugar beets, which are an unusually good crop, both in purity and sugar producing quality. Small fruits do well, and hardier varieties of apples will soon be produced. The prairies of Southern Alberta are densely covered with a thick mass of buffalo grass, on which thousands of cattle are annually fattened. The quality of the cured grass is superior, and many cattle fattened on it are sold for export trade, bringing the highest European market prices. Southern Alberta is free from sagebrush and cactus, and it is a territory in which live stock thrive. Not only cattle, but the breeding of horses and swine is assuming great importance. This wonderful territory is one which farmers from the middle Western States will find to their liking and profit, because conditions are wonderfully similar to those to which they have been accustomed. No trouble is found in securing good water in Southern Alberta, and this highly recommends the territory. Another important question in a prairie country is that of fuel, and Southern Alberta is underlaid with enormous quantities of coal—enough to supply millions of people for generations, in fact. The great coal mines furnish employment to men coming to Alberta with little or no ready cash, and creates a great home demand for agricultural products because of the amount of labor employed. With prospective work in view, many settlers assume farm obligations which they could not under less favorable conditions.

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Mr. Ernest Cawcroft, a writer recognized in America and England as one who has a thorough knowledge of matters commercial, after making a trip through Western Canada wrote his impressions for the Williamsport, Penn., "Grit." Mr. Cawcroft is regarded as one of the most versatile of American newspaper men. He is a close observer and a sound reasoner.

## A Great Enterprise.

(Ernest Cawcroft, "Grit," Williamsport).

They are casting things in a large mould out in Western Canada. That circle which seems to bound every prairie is a large area of mother earth, and the men of a newer generation are inspired by the width of their horizon to make their plans upon the same extensive basis. They are looking into the future with a confidence born of 25 wheat bushels to an acre, in Southern Alberta. And, then, they share the

optimism of spirit which prompts railroad magnates to build their highways of steel through the wilderness; indeed, in this modern day they are content to extend their line from somewhere in the east to a harbor of the west, knowing that the land thirst of the race will stimulate a westward migration destined to create settlements and towns in the intermediate interior.

Down in New Mexico, there in the valley of the Rio Grande, able engineers, backed by the millions of the United States Government, are creating an irrigation system designed to provide water for 250,000 acres. That system is the subject of extended governmental reports, many magazine articles, and a host of special pictures. What shall we say, then, of this Calgary project, which involves twelve times as large an area of agricultural land and which is in the very heart of the granary of the British Empire?

These 3,000,000 acres, with a regulated rainfall, so to speak, comprise a state as large as Connecticut, and a strip of territory as extensive as many of the well-known islands of the West Indies.

Under ordinary circumstances the completion of the several secondary canals would end the enterprise in so far as a government or holding corporation, was concerned. But in this instance it has been the ambition of the backers of the enterprise to take the irrigating water to the door of every farmer, and in that they have succeeded.

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Mr. Dawson is a noted author and journalist, and made a personal inspection of Western Canada.

## Canadian Impressions.

(J. A. Dawson, "Evening Standard," London, Eng.)

As an illustration of the special kind of progress in Alberta, of which Calgary is a notable centre, I can offer nothing more striking than the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s great irrigation scheme, which is admittedly the greatest irrigation project ever undertaken in the New World. As is generally known, the great work of development accomplished in Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been recognized and assisted by the Canadian Government by means of huge land grants to the corporation.

From a variety of causes it fell out that the land granted to the company in the extreme west of Canada's great prairie belt took the form of three million acres in extent, of land then regarded as ranching country, its rainfall being well under 20 inches per annum. This block lies along the main C.P.R. line for 150 miles east of Calgary. While it remained nothing more than ranching land it could only profit a few individuals, and it could never provide the C.P.R. with any considerable return.

Broadly speaking, it might be said of this land that, in the absence of artificial water supply, it would always be a risky and speculative investment for the wheat farmer. But careful experimentation showed that there was one way in which fifty acres of this land could be made to yield a more profitable return than 150 acres in the regular wheat belt, and that with absolutely no risks for the cultivator in the matter of climatic variations. It has now been proved that even in wet countries artificial irrigation produces better results than can be obtained without it. It is the safest kind of crop insurance; it removes from the farmer the gambling element of risk and uncertainty from which he can never be quite free in any climate while depending upon the vagaries of the weather for the development of his crops. Also it makes intensive farming possible, and brings about that close settlement for a railway company and for a country, because it is the best for the farmer, the most pleasant, the most profitable, and the most permanent.

Indeed, some thousands of settlers are already at work upon their holdings, most of them being shrewd, hard-headed farmers from the United States, who, having spied out the wealth of the new garden of Alberta, and reckoned up its wonderful potentialities on the basis of their own profitable experiences under the less favorable conditions in the States, have sold out their holdings there at good prices, and bought of Canada's rich land at the highly advantageous rates now offered by the C.P.R.

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The "East Oregonian" is one of the progressive papers of the West.

## Hardy Alberta Red.

("East Oregonian," Pendleton, Oregon.)

As the Polled Angus cattle have been acclimated through centuries of life in the northern climate, so has the famous "Alberta Red" winter wheat been acclimated and made impervious to the cold of the northern climate. For the past half a century farmers in the far north, up in northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have been growing this hardy wheat, enjoying yields all the way from 35 to 60 bushels per acre.

For this reason this hardy wheat of the far north is converting hundreds of square miles of Alberta into rich and productive fields. It has been trained to grow in the north. Repeated tests and repeated sowing in the cold climates have made it invulnerable to the rigors of even northern Saskatchewan, while in Alberta it yields and flourishes in enormous quantities in all kinds of seasons.

This year the famous Alberta Red winter wheat is paying for the seeding, harvesting and fencing of land and beside paying for the land. Yields of from 35 to 60 bushels are common on the new land recently thrown open by the Canadian Pacific in Central Southern Alberta.

It costs but \$7.50 per acre to break, seed and fence the new land and \$4.50 to cut and thresh the crop, while the land is yielding from 35 to 60 bushels of wheat at 80 cents. The total cost of seeding and harvesting the land is but \$12 per acre, while the crop is worth all the way from \$26 to \$40 per acre.

Since the first cost of the land is but \$12, \$15 and \$18 per acre, according to its location, it is seen that thousands of poor settlers owe their homes to the hardihood and staying qualities of the Alberta Red.

All the way through Alberta province as far as the eye can see this year are wheat fields, the shocks thick on the ground and the elevators full. Sod land yielded exceptionally well this year and prices of land have advanced all the way from \$5 to \$8 per acre in the past year and it is thought they will advance still more in the next year on account of the enormous crop and the heavy immigration into the country this year.

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The "Bridgewater Mercury" is one of the most influential of the provincial papers of England.

## Canadian Government Agent Believes in Irrigated Lands.

("Bridgewater Mercury," October 21, 1908.)

Mr. H. M. Murray, Canadian Government agent at Exeter, has just returned after a three months' journey through Canada, where he has travelled 14,500 miles, 8,000 by rail, 6,000 by sea, and no less than 500 by horse and trap through thousands of acres of growing corn. He tells us as follows: "I was enabled to see the harvest of golden grain in all its wealth. Farmers were cutting and in some cases threshing when I was on my homeward journey, and were very proud of the great harvest. It is a wonderful and imposing sight to stand in the centre of one of those grain areas and gaze upon the many thousand acres of wheat, oats and barley, all harvested and lying in the stook, and waiting the coming of the thresher with his outfit, after which the farmer will take his grain to the elevator and get his reward in the shape of a goodly cheque. The wheat crop of the West alone will come to 120,000,000 bushels, and just think what this means. In pounds, shillings and pence it means £18,000,000 sterling, add to this the result of other cereals, and also the result from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and the fruit crop, and the mineral output, then can you wonder why Canadians feel pride in their great heritage and in the future of Canada?

"I would like to say a word to the intending emigrant, who is looking to Canada to provide employment and a home

himself and maybe his wife and family. He must go out with an entirely open mind, be prepared to adapt himself to the customs and manners of the country, and take up the first job offered. This gives him a chance to look round, if he is not quite satisfied, and, above all, let him immediately observe how the Canadian works, keep his ears and eyes open, and mouth firmly closed. He must not even think of teaching the Canadian his business, or tell him how things are done in Old England. They have built a country that not so very long ago was vast desolate prairie and forest, until now it is a vast series of lines of industry and agriculture.

"Canada wants men and women from this country; she wants the best. She offers them good homes, especially to the agriculturist and the domestic servant. She offers plenty of work and good wages."

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports that 10,300,000 bushels have been marketed down to September 20th, as compared with 1,000,000 bushels last year. This spells progress.

There is one enterprise in Northwest Canada which ought to be much better known here, and that is the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., a branch of the great C.P.R. This company has taken in hand 3,000,000 acres of land and is irrigating it with canals, so that there is a never-failing and constant stream of water pouring by these canals, through the land. Needless to say, the fertility of the land is increased enormously. The settler has ten years to pay for this land, by instalments! Less than the rent often here, and the taxes so small that they are not worth reckoning. This year the company will have no less than 700 miles of the irrigating canals running through these lands, which are situated in Southern Alberta, the spot known as Sunny Alberta.

With a capital of £200 a farmer who means business could take up 160 acres of this irrigated land, paying for it by instalments, and his first crop would pay for the land. A small homestead could be put up cheaply, and surrounded with neighbors of his own nationality, and with fertile land of his own, ready markets at hand for all the produce the settler grew, good schools for his children, good pure water supply, the absence of the frequent visits of the rate collector as here, and a grand climate (finest open climate in the world). It would not take a settler from Bridgewater long to make money, which cannot be done here.

Early in March a conducted party of settlers from England are going out to Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to see for themselves the land irrigated, and judge for themselves. Each man will be driven over the land free, and every possible matter explained, so that it will pay to see this chance of being your own landlord.

Already several local farmers with small capital have agreed to join the party, and several more are making inquiry.



"Farm Stock and Home" talks to half a million people twice a month and generally knows what it talks about.

## **"Farm Stock and Home," Minneapolis.**

The greatest irrigation project on the American continent is that under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in the Province of Alberta, Canada, between the cities of Calgary and Medicine Hat. The tract to be irrigated is about 150 miles long by 40 wide, and comprises over 3,000,000 acres, presenting the valuable combination of irrigable and non-irrigable areas for grazing and crops—for ordinary and intensive farming. The project has been laid out into three main divisions, of eastern, central and western sections, of about 1,000,000 acres each, the western section being completed.

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The "Kansas City Journal," with its hundred thousand subscribers, is a power in the land, and any statement contained in its columns will be entitled to consideration.

## **Rich Canada Land.**

( "Kansas City, Mo., Journal.")

The famous Bow Valley in Southern Alberta, Canada, owing to its luxuriant growth of wild grasses, was, up to the time of their extermination, the favorite pasture of the buffalo, as it was also the favorite hunting ground of the Northwest plains Indians. Its long hours of summer sunshine and mild and practically snowless winters formed a combination which made an ideal range country where the buffalo, antelope and deer fed throughout the entire year.

Since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which traverses this valley for hundreds of miles, it has passed from the most famous ranching district in Western Canada to the richest and most prosperous agricultural section. In what is known as the Calgary district, the crops raised average per acre a greater yield than those in any district on the American continent, except in one or two districts in the United States where irrigation is practised. The reason for this is that the soil, a black, sandy loam underlaid with a good clay subsoil, is rich in the accumulated humus of centuries.

To this rich soil, the Canadian Pacific Railway has now, through irrigation, brought an inexhaustible supply of water, and it is selling the land either irrigable or non-irrigable at less cost than land anywhere near its equal acre for acre, is selling on the American continent, for the reason that the company wishes to sell and colonize this district purely as a traffic producing venture.

# Largest Irrigation Project in America.

("Duluth, Minn., News-Tribune.")

Usually the promoters of any large irrigation project look for their profits from the sale of lands brought under water. Not so, however, in this undertaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Following out a far-sighted policy which led them to build thousands of miles of road through a practically uninhabited country, they are now bending every energy to bring about the settlement of it. Bare land is of little value to them, and they are disposing of it cheaply to induce immigration. For immigration, and the settlement of a tract of land 150 by 40 miles means to them a continuous volume of traffic, and traffic is the life-blood of a railroad.

The farms which are rapidly being established along the completed canals will be among the richest in Canada. The soil is fertile, consisting of a black loam with a clay subsoil in the western portion, and a lighter sandy loam in the eastern part. It makes possible the cultivation of "Alberta Red," one of the finest winter wheats on the market today. Spring wheat, alfalfa, the greatest fodder crop known; sugar beets, with an established market, that average a greater percentage of saccharine matter than any beets grown to the south; oats that runs 40 pounds to the bushel, and from eighty to one hundred and fifteen bushels to the acre; rye; barley which is superior to that grown in the famous Gallatin Valley of Montana, and all varieties of root crops. The abundant and nutritive native grasses also make possible the breeding, raising and feeding of the best of all kinds of stock. The feeding effect of the cured prairie grasses puts a finish on beef and mutton almost equal to grain.

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The "Herald" is Canada's greatest family weekly, and its reading circle is estimated at close upon one million. The editorial staff is intimately in touch with Western affairs, and is unusually well informed.

## "Family Herald and Weekly Star."

(Montreal, Canada.)

Sunny Alberta, the land of winter wheat, cattle ranches, and coal mines, bears a royal name; and the great province is worthy of the honor. In 1882, when this land of sunshine was still a part of the Northwest Territories, it was visited by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, and his royal consort, Princess Louise Alberta, daughter of our late Queen Victoria. In honor of the royal visitor the country was called Alberta. . . . Alberta has proved to be a land of surprises, every one of which has been in favor of the province as a land for settlers and a field for the investment of capital. The province first attracted at-

tion as a possible ranching country, but by many it was feared that the climatic conditions would not prove favorable to the wintering of cattle on the open ranges. Ranching, however, has flourished beyond all expectations, and the province is producing beef for the markets of the Pacific, for Eastern Canada and Great Britain. It was once thought that the climate of Alberta was too dry for wheat growing, but special treatment of the soil, irrigation in parts, and the introduction of winter wheat, have forever put at rest those groundless fears. As far back as 1883 winter wheat was successfully grown in the Pincher Creek district, but it is only in recent years that its production has become general in most of the older sections of the province. This wheat yields abundantly, and as a crop it is as certain as any wheat in other parts of the West. It has already made a name for itself—"Alberta Red"—and it has won a recognized place in the grain markets at home and abroad. This gives an entirely new and exceedingly promising aspect to the agricultural possibilities of Alberta. Her wheat fields are the nearest of any in Canada to the Pacific Coast. There alone is a large and steadily expanding market for breadstuffs, and across the ocean lies Japan, with which a trade in flour has already sprung up that is bound to grow as intercourse with the Orient increases. The Alberta farmer will, therefore, have the advantage of a short rail haul to a shipping port for his surplus products.

Settlers are steadily pouring into the province, but there are land and opportunities for all, and a bright future for everyone who is industrious and persevering. Here, it is estimated, is room for "fifty million people without crowding"; here is one of the most favored portions of the "Last West," and those now securing a stake in this country are launching their careers upon one of the broadest and deepest streams of modern progress and prosperity.

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The most widely circulated paper in the "Block" is the "Gleichen Call." Their word must of necessity be worthy of consideration.

## **Gleichen Grain Record Briefly.**

("Gleichen Call," October, 1908.)

It is more than twenty years since grain was first raised in the Gleichen District, and from that day to this a complete crop failure has never occurred.

In the year 1906 without irrigation the Gleichen District had the highest average yield of wheat and oats in Alberta.

In 1907, which was a very poor year throughout the entire West, Mr. John McEwan, of Gleichen, had about the only No. 1 oats in Alberta, and the same man grew barley that went 97 bushels to the acre, while numerous farmers south of this town at Queenstown had No. 1 flax, all without irrigation.

In 1908 Messrs. John Buckley and J. R. Allgood up to have shipped from Gleichen the best spring wheat to Winnipeg. This wheat was graded a little better than No. 1 and the owners got the highest price this year in Winnipeg—\$1.03 per bushel.

The foregoing facts are well worth remembering and any man interested in this district might paste them in his pocket for ready use.

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It is fit that the last press opinion quoted should be "Home home." The substance of the editorial, however, is the good luck story of an Idaho farmer, which will interest those in search of new homes.

## An Idaho Farmer's Experience.

("Calgary Herald," Calgary, Alta.)

An Idaho farmer gives in the last issue of the "Gleichen Call" some interesting facts and impressions concerning the irrigated lands near Calgary as compared with those of his state. He says he has farmed in Idaho since 1890, and in that time he and his sons have accumulated \$25,000 in value from their land. He finds from investigation of conditions here that with the same industry and the same length of time as he had spent in Idaho he would have been worth \$150,000 by now.

The visitor states that irrigation conditions in Southern Alberta are much more favorable than in the country to the south, a much smaller amount of water being necessary and the soil here being greatly superior. As he puts it, a crop that is regarded as a failure here would be considered an excellent crop in Idaho. He has shown his faith in Alberta by purchasing land, and announces his intention of soon returning here to make his home.

Such an expression of opinion is valuable. The farmers who have turned the sage-brush territory of Idaho into a fertile farming country have a right to speak on irrigation problems elsewhere. The universal verdict of those who have inspected the lands of the Calgary district is that here exists a real opportunity for building up a prosperous and densely populated mixed farming community.

## Part II.

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### Letters from the Settler.

The old proverb, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," is as true today as it was centuries ago. The final proof of the virtues or otherwise of a colonization enterprise is undoubtedly the voluntary testimony of a man who has acquired land for home-making purposes. Because "an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory." Who is more competent to advise the homeseeker than one who was himself seeking a home and who, after careful personal investigation, finally made his choice? Whose advice should carry more weight than that of the person who has demonstrated his faith in the country by casting in his fortunes with it and investing his capital?

This company has at hand facts from which might be written a book so large that the average person would have neither the time nor the inclination to read it. And with all that this book might tell there would be nothing nearly so convincing, nor that would carry nearly so much weight as would a few short letters by people from various parts of the world, south, east and west, who have actually been upon the ground, and for themselves, at first hand, acquired a knowledge of conditions here that it would be impossible to gather in any other manner. After all, it is really the man who has put a country to the test and proved its worth who is best qualified to speak for it.

In reading these letters you will find it well worth while to devote considerable time to them.

Don't try to read them all at one time, for if you do, you will be sure to miss many important points.

Try two or three at a time and thoroughly digest their contents before reading another.

In this way you will get at the experience of each writer and acquire for yourself a valuable knowledge of this country—a knowledge that if acted upon cannot but make you money.

In fact, every single letter in this little booklet is worth more than the time it will take you to read it, and you will be surprised to learn that there are none of them but predicting large increases in land values within the next few years.

Can you afford not to heed the call from this country that is offering to you the opportunity of the age?

Beautifully illustrated literature that will put you in possession of much valuable information concerning this country will be sent you upon request to the

Canadian Pacific Railway Colonization Dept.,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Gleichen, September 16, 1908.

C. P. I. & C. Co., Calgary:—

Sirs.—This is to certify that I grew about 50 acres of oats on the 1/4 Sec. 4-23-22. The variety was Banner Oats. They ran over eighty bushels per acre. I think that a good showing on new land. I also consider the future of this country very bright.

IRVIN RICHARDSON.

P.S.—I came from New Brunswick 2½ years ago.

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Langdon, November 20, 1908.

The Can. Pac. I. & C. Co., Calgary:—

Gentlemen.—I came here from Oxford, Ind., 2½ years ago, and we have had reasonable prosperity. And why not? the climate is good and the soil can't be beaten in any country.

I purchased the W½-20-23-27, which at the time had some very poor improvements on it, as it had been an old homestead and pre-emption. I went at my work in true American style, and had ample faith in the country, and found my faith has since been fully justified.

This year I farmed 925 acres in the following crops: Oats, 840 acres, yield 38,000 bushels, 100 acres of which gave me an average of 92 bushels per acre. This was on June and July breaking, the first crop, and let me say I strongly protest against breaking after August 1, or better still July 15. Fall wheat, 70 acres, yielded 32 bushels per acre; and 25 acres of spring wheat turned me 800 bushels, or 40 bushels per acre. I had only 12 acres of barley. I expect to put on a steam outfit next year. It will pay if one has 1,000 acres or more to handle.

All new countries have their drawbacks, but this country seems to have very few that cannot be readily overcome.

I am fully satisfied, as is also my family, and anyone who wants to investigate will be welcome to call on me at any time, and I will simply show him what can be done.

(Signed) FRANK M. LEWIS.

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Langdon, Alberta, Nov. 20, 1908.

C.P.R. Col. Dept., Calgary:—

Dear Sirs.—Business is all right, but when it is coupled with poor health, it is by no means attractive. On account of poor health, I was compelled to make some change, and my attention was directed to Alberta, and two years ago I came up and purchased the S.W.¼ of Sec. 18-24-27, northwest of Langdon. In order to settle up my business at Shenandoah, Iowa, where I lived, I had to go back, and only came with my family in March last. I began operations at once, and put in 90 acres of oats and 10 acres of barley, built two granaries and also added to my house.

To say I like the country simply means my health is so much improved that I cannot help but like it. During the

past eight months I have gained 18 pounds in weight. The two children also have the best of health.

My crop turned out well. 90 acres of oats turned me 6,000 bushels, which was nearly 70 bushels per acre, and my 10 acres of barley 44 bushels per acre. I keep four horses, two cows and seven hogs.

My advice to settlers is to put up with moderate improvements in the way of a house and let the crops pay for all permanent improvements.

I shall be glad to give any information regarding the country to those who are interested.

(Signed) H. L. GRIFFIS.

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Britt, Iowa, December 20, 1907.

To Whom it May Concern:—

I hereby certify that I have carefully looked over the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company's lands, and I unhesitatingly say that, in my opinion, they are offering the best and cheapest proposition on the market today that I know of, all things considered. I could not better express my faith in the future of the country than by stating that I purchased 160 acres on which I intend to move in the spring to break it up and farm it. Your truly,

(Signed) LOUIS WEBER.

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Langdon, November 20, 1908.

The C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary:—

Sirs,—Sometimes the best answer one can give when asked about a country is to show what you are doing yourself. I came here from Chicago three years this October, and purchased Sec. 7, Sec. 13 and N.½ of 18-24-27, making in all about 1,600 acres. It is no small task to fence and improve so large a tract, but I have kept at it until I have now 880 acres broken and this summer put in 110 acres of winter wheat.

My crop this year consisted of 100 acres winter wheat, yielding 34½ bushels per acre, and weighing 62 pounds per bushel; oats, 525 acres; and barley, 20 acres. I deliver my grain at the Langdon elevator.

One must understand it takes hustling in a new country to get help, and everything necessary to handle so large a tract, but as the country settles it will be much easier. I have three harvesters, and do not use any steam or gasoline power in my operations except for threshing. I secured excellent water at 18 feet and plenty of it.

There is nothing short of a calamity can hold this country back, and no good reason exists to prevent the land paying a good net interest on \$75 to \$100 per acre—which is certainly a very safe investment.

The house is not all we could desire, but I am a strong advocate of the policy of paying for my land first and depending on the crops to build my house, and my wife fully seconds me in this opinion.

The climate has proved to be most healthful to my family as well as myself.

Unless one expects unreasonable results from one's first year, I consider this a good place for a good farmer to start.

I can be found almost any time at my farm, and as soon as search of information will be given facts without any exaggeration as I have no lands for sale, and am only interested in getting good substantial people to settle among us.

(Signed) RICHARD WELCH.

Morley, Illinois, March 13th, 1908

C. P. I. Colonization Co., Calgary, Canada:—

Gentlemen.—Replying to your letter of recent date asking me to give you my opinion of the C. P. I. Colonization Block of land for settlement, near Calgary, Alberta, will say: First of all, I am a practical farmer, having lived on a farm about twenty-four years, and have lived among and watched the farmers ever since I went into the merchandise business; therefore I consider my judgment reasonably good. After having travelled through fifteen or more of our Northwestern, Western and Southwestern States, I concluded before purchasing land to make a trip into Southern Alberta, which I did, having gone via Portal through Saskatchewan into Alberta as far north as Carstairs. In this C.P.R. block I put in about six weeks' time, thoroughly investigating the land, markets, climate, etc. Just think of flowing wells of fine water at fifty feet deep. I was as well pleased with the situation that I purchased 320 acres one mile north of the Bow River and nine miles south of Langdon on the C.P.R., and about 22 miles on a direct line from Calgary, for \$15.00 per acre. My reasons for buying in Alberta are as follows: I wanted land that would not only raise spring wheat but would raise just as good winter wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, potatoes, alfalfa and tame hay, and vegetables that would surprise you. And in addition to this I consider it one of the best stock countries I have ever seen. My land, like the greater part of the C.P.R. block, is as fine as "lays outdoors." A deep, black, loamy soil with clay subsoil, slightly rolling, covered with a thick coat of fine prairie grass that yields from one to three tons and even more of hay per acre. Hogs and horses do fine there and bring a large price. Railway and market facilities are good. I would venture to say this land will soon be worth forty dollars per acre. I have spent about three months in summer and autumn in Alberta, and I have never seen a nicer climate or more pleasant weather. I consider my purchase a first-class investment.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. F. HALEY.

P.S.—Just received a letter from my neighbor Wheeler, near Langdon, saying he raised 4,000 bushels of oats on spring broke sod, sowed June 15th, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel.



Langdon, Alberta, Nov. 5th, 1908.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, Calgary, Alta.:—

Dear Sir,—I settled on my half-section, being the E. ½ 20-22-27, in May, 1907, and proceeded to break 196 acres, ready for cropping. In May, 1908, I had all into oats and fenced.

The crop made a good growth and stood on an average above my armpits. I harvested all with one harvester, Deering, by double shift of teams. Mr. Fulton threshed my crop of oats from the stook. The yield was 14,600 bushels at forty cents to the bushel (they run 46 pounds). This makes the total yield 17,176, or practically 90 bushels to the acre of as fine quality oats as I ever saw.

I am also well pleased with the climate and as a farming section believe it is hard to beat. Eolia, Missouri, was my former home. Yours truly,

(Signed) C. W. WHISSEN.

Witness: F. W. Crandall.

Langdon, November 24, 1908.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:—

Gentlemen.—I settled here a little over a year ago, having moved from Nebraska, and purchased the W. ½ of Sec. 12-22-26. I had a very large family and yet for the time we have lived here we have had most excellent health.

I started in by improving my lands and this year had a crop consisting of 107 acres of oats, which yielded 8,700 bushels weighing 45 pounds to the bushel. I had in 45 acres spring wheat, which turned me 1,637 bushels; 32 acres of flax yielded 640 bushels. It would be difficult to find a better garden than I had, which consisted of potatoes, cabbage, and everything else that goes to make up a good garden. I have a very good outfit for farming and also a fair amount of stock.

So far as the raising of turkeys, ducks and chickens goes. I find it is a very easy matter, and they turn a very good profit when they are ready for marketing.

I have 24 acres in winter wheat, which is making a fine showing, altogether I think it is one of the most favorable farming land sections I have ever seen and am fully satisfied with results.

You are at liberty to refer to me at any time as I can have nothing but good words to say of the country. Yours truly,

(Signed) PHILIP DICK.

Grand Forks, N.D., December 7, 1907.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:—

Dear Sirs,—I acknowledge receipt of your letter of Nov. 20th. In reply, I beg to say that early this year I purchased a small tract of land from your Company, through a local agent, paying therefor \$25 per acre.

I was attracted to this investment because of my faith in irrigation and belief in the project controlled by your Company. It was my pleasure in June to drive over the lands lying immediately south of Strathmore, and I was very much pleased with the outlook.

The natural grasses indicated to me that the soil was very rich. I have as yet done no breaking on my land, so have raised no crops, but feel that the soil will produce splendid returns when the land is properly watered. I would not care to sell my land at less than \$35.00 per acre. Respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. FULLER.

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Fargo, N.D., December 6, 1907.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:

Dear Sirs,—Replying to your circular letter of November 30th, would say I became interested in the Alberta irrigated lands along the line of the C.P.R. through Mr. Low, of Crookston, Minn., and bought 80 acres close to Mewasin, and some 30 or 40 miles from Calgary. I did so for the reason that I had faith in the irrigation project on account of the permanent way in which it was being developed; and knowing, from many years' residence in Canada, that the government would require a compliance with the laws on the part of the Company.

I was also impressed with the small water rate, only 50 cents per acre per year for irrigation, as well as with the certainty of abundance of water, as I have fished in the Bow River from which the supply for the irrigation comes, and have seen it in several seasons of the year.

I was also impressed with the quality of the soil and the climate of Alberta, which is much better than a great deal of our Western climate. I expect to see that land selling for \$75.00 per acre within a reasonable time, and perhaps more, and it has cost me \$25 per acre on liberal terms. Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. D. HODGSON.

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Valley City, N.D., December 8, 1907.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your inquiry for reasons which influenced me to buy land in the irrigation block east of Calgary, I will say that in looking over considerable country and comparing the crops produced upon irrigated and non-irrigated lands in the country south of your land, I was at once impressed with the opportunities which were offered by your company. The low price at which the land is sold, the nearness to railroad, lying as it does on both sides of the C.P.R., which insures a quick and sure transportation for all products of the soil, being features which impressed me at once.

The immense quantities of hay, potatoes and grains which the lumber and mining industries a few hundred miles west demands, and which this soil will produce in almost unlimited quantities, the pleasant summer and freedom from extreme cold in winter, makes of this section a very desirable place for the farmer to make a home where he will always be assured of a competency.

I predict that this land will be trebled in value in five years. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) O. B. CLENDENNING.

Atwood, Colorado, Dec. 23, 1907.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:

Dear Sirs,—You ask me why I left my comfortable home in Colorado to settle in Alberta, and I will give you my reasons: First, let me say I have done well by coming to Colorado 19 years ago. I found land cheap, but everything I had to sell was cheap also, so that for a good many years we had a hard struggle. Wheat would sell as low as 35 cents per cwt., hay \$1.50 per ton, butter 7 and 8 cents per lb., eggs 7 and 8 cents per dozen. I found it cheaper to burn corn than coal, while everything I had to buy was very dear. Things have changed now; prices are good and land is high. I have sold here at a good figure, and after fully investigating the outlook in Alberta, have put my money in land there and am going to make it my home. I find I can buy at a low figure the richest of farm land along the C.P.R. with a market, and a good one at that, at my very door for anything I can raise—grain, hay, butter, eggs, beef and pork. Prices are as high there now as they are here, with other advantages. A fine climate, only 600 miles from the coast, flowing water to be obtained at a depth of from 40 to 100 feet, with coal and lumber only a few miles away.

As for grain, I consider that I have seen good crops, but I have never seen anything like what I saw in Alberta. I saw thousands of acres of grain standing as high as a man's shoulder and heavily loaded. A stock raiser could not want anything better, as the range is covered with the finest of grass. The Chinook winds take away what little snow falls, so that the cattle run on the range the year round, coming off the grass fat and fine, ready for export.

I believe that land there, if cropped, will pay for itself several times over within five years, and by the end of five years will sell for twice the price asked now.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) A. SNIDER.

Langdon, Alberta, Nov. 5th, 1908.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, Calgary, Alta.:

Dear Sir,—I came to Alberta two years ago from Fort Collins, Colorado, and purchased the S. 1/2 7-22-27, and soon entered upon it. Last year I broke 75 acres and this spring 25 acres. I put the 75 acres into oats, sowing 3 bushels per acre, and 25 acres this July to winter wheat. The oats I cut with a Deering harvester and when threshed yielded over 3,800 bushels, or 50 bushels to the acre. I never saw a finer quality of oats than these, and they run about 45 to 46 pounds to the struck bushel. My fall wheat looks fine.

I like the climate as well as any place I have ever lived, and believe it is a good place for a farmer with even \$2,000 as a capital, to come to, and think he should do well. I expect to break more of my land next spring. I had about half an acre of potatoes which yielded over 100 bushels, rate 200 bushels to the acre of splendid potatoes.

This seems good showing for a new country.

(Signed) W. L. FORD.

Witness: F. W. Crandall.

Gleichen, November 21, 1908.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary:

Dear Sir,—I cannot too strongly recommend early development of land purchased, as it is certain no revenue can be expected unless the land is farmed. There is no reason why the farm should not be made a full partner in procuring funds to pay for itself from crops raised. It is better in my mind to pay less down on lands purchased so as to have lands for breaking and farming a good portion at once. I came from south-east Idaho and purchased the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of 36-22-23, and consider it was a lucky day for me when I did it. True, it has not by any means been all clear sailing, but we must count on averages rather than single operations and the average is all right and satisfactory.

I have 250 acres broken and had a fine crop this season. My 115 acres of Red Fife gave me 30 bushels per acre. I had 1,600 bushels of fine oats, and my 20 acres of flax yielded me 17 bushels per acre. My 10 acres alfalfa is new but looks good to me, and I have every confidence that it will turn me a good penny. I put in four acres of potatoes and they yielded 400 bushels per acre. This is certainly a great potato country. Coming from Idaho as I did, it goes without saying I am a strong believer in irrigation and took good care to get a farm mostly under a ditch system, as I can make enough out of five acres to pay double the maintenance charge on 100 acres. Irrigation will increase the yield of potatoes fully 100 bushels per acre, and any kind of roots, grass as well as alfalfa, can be greatly increased by the use of water. I feel perfectly justified in saying as an all-round farming country this appeals to me as being the best of any I have seen anywhere for the man of moderate means. My place is easily reached from Gleichen and I am always pleased to have people who are interested in this country, and who, like the man from Missouri, must be shown, to call on me and I will be glad to show them about and know they will be fully converted after such a visit. I have no land to sell, and the above statements are given because they may help someone to decide the question, "Shall I go to Alberta?"

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. R. ALLGOOD.

Gleichen, Oct. 17, 1908.

The C. P. I. & C. Co., Calgary:

Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that we threshed for Langley & Wm. Moore, formerly of Idaho, north of Gleichen eight miles, and that on breaking the yield was about as follows:

100 acres spring wheat, average 45 bushels to the acre; and 100 acres oats (also on breaking), averaging 65 bushels per acre.

(Sgd.) THE GLEICHEN THRESHING CO.

Saint Marie's, Idaho, January 7, 1908.

C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:

Dear Sirs,—In reply to yours of recent date: The reason I bought land in Alberta in preference to the United States is,

first, because I can buy land there so much cheaper, considering quality, land that I bought there for \$25 an acre I would have to pay \$150 to \$200 per acre for here in Idaho. Railroad facilities are just as good in Alberta as in Idaho, and as to climate, I have not seen much of that, but I like a northern climate, and by what everyone living there told me, and judging by what I saw when there, I think it a good place to go to live. I have not had my land long enough to get any returns from it yet, but by the looks of crops I saw raised when I was there last August, I expect to make the crops pay for the land. I paid \$25 per acre for irrigable land, two miles from railway. I saw as fine wheat and oats growing there as I ever saw anywhere in the United States, also all kinds of root crops and alfalfa; in fact, I was delighted with the country and the outlook. Respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. LAURA L. DUNSON.

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Gleichen, October 17, 1908.

C. P. I. & Col. Co., Calgary:

Sirs,—This is to certify that my Alberta Red winter wheat, sown on sod breaking about July 22, 1907, has yielded 50 bushels per acre of No. 2 Hard, and weighed 66 pounds to the bushel. Sold at 78 cents. Will pay for the land with this one crop. I was formerly a resident of Colorado.

(Signed) MARCELLAN BOLINGER.

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Gleichen, October 17, 1908.

Can. Pac. Ry. Col. Dept., Calgary:

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that I both owned and threshed my own field of oats, and the yield was about 90 bushels per acre, and would have yielded 100 bushels only part was lodged and could not be saved. These oats were raised on breaking. I formerly lived in Leigh, Idaho.

(Signed) JACOB ROUECHE.

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Gleichen, October 17, 1908.

Can. Pac. Ry. Col. Co., Calgary:

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that I raised Red Fife wheat, which sown very thin and on new breaking went 30 bushels per acre. When fully cleaned it weighed 70 pounds to the bushel.

I had 18 acres of Swedish Enterprise Oats, on new breaking, which went 87 bushels per acre, and when cleaned weighed 52 pounds to the bushel. This was threshed about October 1 by the Shamrock Threshing Co., of Gleichen.

I lived in Spencer, Idaho, and also in Utah, but never saw such crops as raised on my land here. I am fully satisfied with this country, and like it better the longer I stay here.

(Signed) HENRY N. LEE.

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Sec. 36-23-22.

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Calgary, Dec. 7th, 1908.

We, the undersigned land seekers from Idaho, after having gone over the irrigation belt and examining it carefully, have

confirmed our favorable impressions by purchasing tracts of land varying from 160 to 480 acres, at our own request, give the following testimony of our impressions of this great country, and in so doing hope that others may make as careful an examination of the lands as we have, and follow our example.

J. N. PILANT.

Well, sir, I think it is fine, and do not see why the ground will not produce well, because it is splendid soil. It suits me, and I do not see why a man could not do well here by investing in real estate.

FRED. HOFFMAN.

I feel about the same way. Everyone you talk with seems satisfied and contented. It takes my eye, and I have never been in a locality before where people seem as well satisfied as they do here.

E. E. RICHARDSON.

I am very well pleased with the country. I think the outlook is very fine here, and am also very much pleased with the climate, and surprised to think that we could strike a climate so mild at this time of the year, and all whom I talked to seem to feel the same way—are satisfied, doing well, and their places all look prosperous. Good buildings where they have been here two or three years. Resources seem to be excellent, and outlook is good for markets, railroad facilities, etc., and I cannot see why a person should not come here and make a good home and plenty of money. I took 200 acres which I thought would do for a starter and am going to take chances of getting more when I come out in the spring if it is possible. I have been three years in Idaho, and twenty years in Colorado, have ranched, etc., and been all over that country and have property there, also in Idaho, and in all my travels, taking it all through, I consider that nothing equals this part of Alberta.

J. B. CATLETT.

This is my second trip, and the more I see of the country, the better I like it. I find the people here very contented, and I think it is THE place for a fellow to get a start.

DR. YOUNG.

I do not know that I can say anything original, but can reiterate what the boys have said, that the quality of the soil seems surprisingly good, and two things that have amazed me on the trip are the extent of the country and the chance that there is for such vast numbers of people to make homes here; and another thing is the climate. That astonished me, for I had the impression that the farther you go north, the nearer you come to the North Pole and the colder it got; but it is certainly fine, and has been since we have been here—much better than we anticipated. There is an excellent opportunity for men to make homes amongst intelligent people.

JOHN A. NORDQUIST.

I think the same as the rest. Am well pleased with the country and cannot see why a person should not make a good

home. We took up about as much land as we could handle immediately, but we are going to have more next year. I took 480 acres.

G. W. CHAMBERS.

I do not know whether I can say much more than what has been said, unless I repeat some. I believe that Alberta is an ideal place where a young man, or even an old man, can make a good home. I have been through the Western States and am convinced that there is no other country offering such opportunities as Alberta does to-day.

ALBERT NORDQUIST.

I cannot say much more than anybody else. It is a fine country. We came here not to speculate, but to buy land, and intend farming large tracts of land.

(Signed) FRED. HOFFMAN.

W. L. SHARP.

G. W. CHAMBERS.

J. B. CATLETT.

J. M. PILANT.

E. E. RICHARDSON.

JOHN A. NORDQUIST.

ALBERT NORDQUIST.

W. E. YOUNG.

Witness: O. L. ROBINSON.

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Langdon, November 24, 1908.

Can. Pac. I. & C. Co., Calgary:

Gentlemen,—From mining in Montana to farming in Alberta is quite a step, but it does not always pay to work for others, when by a little effort one can make changes that may turn the tide of one's entire business career. So we purchased the S.W. 240 acres of Sec. 19-24-25, and set to work on Aug. 1, 1907, to carve out a farm from the open prairie.

It is no easy task for one who is used to farming, and you may judge we, who had never farmed any, ran against some very strange experiences during our first year here. However, with good health for ourselves, and families, we have not done too bad, and in fact feel rather proud of our achievements.

The future seems to promise well, as we have found the soil to only need proper cultivation to produce excellent crops.

Of course, our start meant all sorts of things, buildings, stock, well, implements, etc., but once secured will do us for many years.

We have already broken 70 acres, and have 30 acres in winter wheat, which looks fine.

Our crop of oats, consisting of about 20 acres, turned us 800 bushels of fine, heavy oats. We also had six acres of flax, two acres of 250-bushel-per-acre potatoes, besides a good garden.

We are well pleased with the country, and especially encouraged when we see so many new homes going up all about us.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY CARRON.  
JOHN JOSEPH KENNAUGH.

Ellan Vannin Farm.

November 25, 1908.

The C. P. I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:

I recently came from Butte, Montana, although only three months here, have 40 acres broken, and am fencing my quarter section. I built a good five-roomed house, with cellar, also had a well bored, obtaining excellent water. My stock consists of three cows and five horses. My wife as well as myself like this country very much, and note especially that the air is wonderfully different than the smelter fumes at Butte.

I look for great progress.

(Signed) JOHN CALDER.

Langdon, Alta., Can., Dec. 4th, 1908.

Mr. F. W. Crandall,  
C/o C. P. I. & C. Co.,  
Calgary, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of November 27th, the yield of grain on Sec. 10 is as follows:

**Oats.**

Swan & Moore, 120 acres, 10,325 bu., aver. per acre, 86 bu.

Nelson, 50 acres, 3,526 bu., aver. per acre, 70½ bu.

(Part of Nelson's destroyed by cattle).

Fields, 115 acres, 10,269 bu., aver. per acre, 89½ bu.

Total, oats, 24,120 bu., 285 acres, aver. per acre, 84 bu.

**Wheat.**

208 acres, 7,148 bu., aver. about 34½ bu. per acre.

THOS. R. FIELD,

Agent for H. C. Mason, of Morgan Field, Kentucky.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 11, 1907.

Can. Pac. Irrigation Col. Co., Calgary.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 9th instant, containing a request for information concerning my settlement and subsequent farming experiences in this district, received. While most of the questions you ask are entirely personal, the answering of which may, upon the surface, seem rather egotistical—still, I feel that having prospered myself, in a modest way, the information you call for, if furnished you, may be helpful to others. Actuated by this belief and a duty that I feel I owe my fellowman, less fortunately located than I, it is with pleasure that I comply with your request.

Twenty-one years ago I came to Calgary with \$500 and a determination to make for myself a home. My first move was the selection of a homestead. I then bought a few head of grade stock and made my start. After getting thoroughly settled in my new home, I pre-empted 160 acres of land ad-



joining my homestead. As I began accumulating a little money I gradually replaced my grade stock with pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale and Hackney horses, and Shropshire sheep. Of the latter I at one time owned 1,100 head.

Finding, as my stock increased, that the 320 acres I owned would in time be too small to accommodate the business that I hoped to build up. I sold it, and with the proceeds of the sale I bought, on easy terms, 800 acres, in one block, from the Canadian Pacific Railway and Hudson's Bay Companies. At this time I owned 100 head of pure-bred Shorthorn, 40 head of pure-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys, and a few blooded sheep.

During the winters I usually feed 30 to 50 head of steers for the market. This, because I have plenty of fodder and find that it will bring the highest price in the shape of fat beef on the hoof.

The present value of my holdings, real and personal, conservatively estimated, I believe to be about \$35,000, and my net annual income is about \$3,500.

Many young men from the East, without capital, who have come out here to work for me, now own anywhere from a half to a full section of land, and are wealthy men, which fact convinces me beyond a doubt that any young man of fair average intelligence who comes to the country, and will apply himself and that intelligence to the management of a farm, cannot but meet with success.

When I settled in this district the conditions were not nearly so favorable as are those of to-day. We had no local markets then. Consequently our stock brought very low prices. It had to be shipped to Winnipeg, or further east, and a horse that will sell at from \$250 to \$300 today, then brought \$60.

The soil here seems inexhaustible. I know of lands that have been cropped continuously for twenty years that, without artificial fertilization show no diminution of yield. The fact that cattle can be fattened upon the native grass, without a grain ration, is in itself conclusive proof of the richness of the soil which produces the grass. The results obtained from the soil under cultivation are striking. Six years ago I bought 160 acres for \$5 an acre. The first year I owned it I plowed up 40 acres and put in a crop that I sold in the fall for \$100 more than the 160 acres had cost me. This is not an isolated instance, for I know of many cases where greater results were obtained where more ground was broken the first year.

I am sure that if my countrymen could be brought to realize that better land here than that which they are now cultivating, can be bought in the rich Bow River Valley for less money an acre than it is now costing them an acre for rent at home, the Calgary district would soon be full to overflowing with some of the world's best farmers. Yours truly,

(Signed) BRYCE WRIGHT.

Calgary, December, 10th, 1908.

Canadian Pacific Railway Colonization Dept., Calgary:—

Dear Sirs,—I do not wish to say too much about this grand country, for the simple reason that if it were to get

into any of the papers back home, all my neighbors would be anxious to have, and I would not have a chance of even renting my farm, let alone selling it.

This is my second trip to Alberta, and after looking over a great many sections of country have satisfied myself that the cheapest and most profitable land proposition between here and my native State of Iowa, is in the district east of Calgary, where the C.P.R. has done so much toward insuring heavy crops by means of irrigation. The other sections of this province visited are without a doubt grand crop producers, but one must at all times consider price when buying, and what is the use of paying \$25.00 to \$30.00 per acre for non-improved, non-irrigated land, when one can buy the irrigated, which is certain to produce crops for all time to come.

Down in Iowa, we make our money milking cows, and our farms do not even then pay more than a small per cent. on the investment, but here, with just wheat alone, you can pay for the land in many cases in one year's crop. Our land down there sells at \$100.00 per acre.

I bought a section (640 acres) north of Cheadle, and feel that this is one of the best investments that I ever made. Myself and the boys will come back in the spring, and in all probability they will never go back, as they always wanted land in Alberta.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.

Cresco, Iowa.

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Pendleton, Ore., U.S.A., Nov. 7, 1908.

The Canadian Pacific I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:—

Gentlemen,—For the past two months I have been thoroughly investigating Southern Alberta, and as a result of my investigations I purchased a section of land in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block, in the Bow River Valley, 18 miles east of Calgary, and I believe that I have laid the foundation for an independent fortune for my family in this section of land. I am going to move to Calgary next spring and will fence and cultivate my land, and from what I have seen on the C.P.I.C. Co.'s lands in the Bow River Valley, I feel sure that I can pay for my section with at least two crops, although I have eight years in which to make my payments.

After an honest and searching investigation of conditions in Alberta, I know that you have the best land proposition on the American continent. I have been in Oklahoma, Northern Texas and eastern Oregon, all new countries, and your wheat and irrigated lands, with payments extending over eight years at 6 per cent. interest, is the very best offer that I know of for a man with moderate means.

Here in Oregon, and in the Eastern States, cultivated land is now out of the reach of the poor man. There is no more good land to be had at low prices. What can a man with but a few thousand dollars do in buying a section or half-section of land at \$60, \$75 or \$100 per acre? It is out of the question.

But on your tract, where climatic and soil conditions, transportation facilities and markets are extremely favorable

to home-making and quick returns from the land, a poor man has a chance to secure a large tract of good land which, after a few years cultivation, increases from two to three-fold in value and furnishes a perpetual and certain income.

One feature of Alberta which appealed to me is this: although you have millions of acres of fine lands to be purchased at low prices and on easy payments, yet you are not on a far frontier, long distances from civilization and markets. But there you have a transcontinental line of railroad running through the heart of your project and you have Calgary, a magnificent city of 30,000 population, fine schools, churches, banking institutions, wholesale houses, manufacturing plants and extensive railroad facilities, for a market and commercial centre. Everything is prepared in advance for the home-maker.

At different places on the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s three-million acre tract, I saw wheat yielding all the way from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre, according to the intelligence employed by the farmer. I saw oats yielding all the way up from 50 to 110 bushels per acre. Wheat had been 80 cents when I left Calgary a few weeks ago, and many new settlers on your tract were paying for their land with one sod crop this year, a feat which is impossible in our boasted wheat belt of eastern Oregon and Washington.

The greatest surprise which greeted me in my investigations in Alberta was this: "I found that the climatic conditions of the country had been grossly misrepresented to me. Instead of a cold, disagreeable, blizzard belt, my wife and I found mild, sunshiny weather, vegetables maturing, crops being harvested in delightful weather, roads in good condition late in the fall, and all kinds of stock fat and sleek from the excellent native grass which covers your entire country.

As a practical farmer and student of agriculture my judgment tells me the Bow River Valley is destined to become one of the most densely populated diversified and productive regions on the American continent. The soil is such that it will produce heavy crops continuously, the chinook winds which sweep through the mountain passes and melt away the snow-fall two or three times during the winter months, make it possible for winter wheat to thrive beyond your highest hopes, and the man who gets a foothold in that favored locality early will, like our pioneer farmers in the States, become absolutely independent in a few years. The wheat kings of the States today are those who secured all the cheap land possible and held on to it. Your country offers the only good cheap lands I know of, and my best recommendation of your country is that I am selling out a good business and a home to take my family of six into Alberta to make our home.

I certainly like the vigorous way in which you enforce your laws in Canada and I honestly believe that your government is closer to and responds more quickly to the individual citizen who has a just grievance than ours. Any man who will go to Calgary and ride out over the magnificent new home-making proposition, will come away an enthusiast. Few people know that such a country and such opportunities

are to be found on the continent. Hoping that your efforts to secure the best possible class of thrifty settlers for your excellent country succeeds I am cordially yours,

BERT HUFFMAN.

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Bassano, Dec. 4th, 1908.

The Can. Pac. Irrigation Colonization Co.:—

Dear Sir,—In answering yours of November 24th: I am or was an Englishman (Leicestershire), coming out to Alberta in 1885. As regards any more information since my last letter I may say it has been a most successful season again here for irrigation and everything did extra well. I had new potatoes before 1st July, and ripe tomatoes by 25th July, and a tremendous crop of them, really first-class, which were out until late in September this year before any sign of frost.

The corn was over 9 feet high in places and we had any quantity of sweet corn as well.

Yours truly,

CHAS. L. DOUGLASS.

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Calgary, Alta., Oct. 27th, 1908.

The Can. Pacific I. C. Co., Calgary, Alta.:—

Gentlemen,—I came to this country for the purpose of looking over your lands both for myself and also for several of my friends, and made up my mind to stay until I had made a thorough investigation of the proposition. I have been in the Langdon District for a full month working with threshing outfits and have found conditions better in every way than I had expected to find them. It is my intention to return to Southern Alberta in the spring with a good big party of my friends to take up land.

I might say that I helped thresh wheat that went 42 bushels to the acre; oats, 110 bushels to the acre; flax, 26 bushels, and barley, 38 bushels. Yours truly,

(Signed) A. L. GEREN.

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W. D. Trego, of Gleichen, makes the following affidavit, which gives an excellent report of the yield last year from the 150 acres he had under crop. Notwithstanding the fact, that he is very conservative in his estimates of cost, his profits run up magnificently.

"I, W. D. Trego, located on section 27, east half of township 22, range 22, west of the fourth meridian, district of

Gleichen, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that the following is a true and correct statement of my crop for the year 1908."

Grain	Acres sown	Average per acre	Total yield	Estimated profit per acre	Cost of land per acre.
Wheat, spring ...	50	34	1,700	\$17.00	\$25.00
Oats ...	100	94	9,400	\$30.00	\$25.00

Remarks.—Profit of \$30.00 per acre for oats is very conservative, as at price of 45c. per bushel, which I am now receiving for my oats, this allows me \$12.50 an acre for seeding, harvesting, and all expenses connected with raising of crop. This is probably 50 per cent. higher than what it actually cost me.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

W. D. TREGO.

Declared before me at CALGARY,  
the Province of ALBERTA.

B. G. HAMILTON, a Commissioner.

Gleichen, Alta., Nov. 6th, 1908.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, Calgary, Alta.:

Dear Sir,—Replying to your late enquiry as to what results I have received from my farming operations during the season of 1908, I gladly submit the following facts for your information and trust you will find them satisfactory and conclusive.

During the season of 1907 I broke about 200 acres of my land, W½ of Sec. 13-23-23, and disced all ready for early spring seeding. As soon as the frost was out in April, I began drilling and found plenty of moisture and also sufficient heat to at once germinate my seed, which consisted of 100 acres of oats and 100 acres of spring wheat.

The weather was ideal for rapid growth and I found my crop ready for harvest in good season. It was a satisfaction, I assure you, to see the splendid growth my crop made and the satisfactory way it headed. I cut it all with one harvester and had it all done in good season. I did not stack it as I am interested in a threshing outfit and had arrangements for early threshing. The yield was all I could desire or expect. In fact it was a surprise. The 100 acres of oats averaged not less than 80 bushels per acre of as fine a quality of grain as I ever saw. They would weigh not less than 45 pounds to the struck bushel. I sowed 2¾ bushels to the acre and think that a good amount to sow of good seed oats.

As to the 100 acres of spring wheat, I sowed 1½ bushels per acre and consider that the right amount. The crop yielded an average of 43 bushels of spring wheat to the acre and I sold for a good price, all I care to sell now.

I also had one acre of potatoes from which I harvested over 250 bushels of good potatoes.

When you consider that this was a year ago, virgin sod, it seems most remarkable that such results could be obtained. I am well pleased with the country and my family and myself have had uniformly good health since I came here. I am satisfied this is one of the most favorable sections of country I have ever seen to make money at farming, but no place for a lazy man. Results will be very largely according to the thoroughness of the tillage. I, for my part, advocate both early sowing and deep sowing for best results.

If anyone wishes to further investigate the matter, let them write to me direct and I will cheerfully verify every statement above written.

If this be an earnest of what we may expect in future, let me say "Sunny Southern Alberta" is good enough for me.

Yours truly,

LANGLEY A. MOORE.

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Seattle, Wash., Dec. 7th, 1908.

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Calgary.

Dear Sirs,—Having lived for two years in one of the best irrigated valleys in Washington, and being quite familiar with conditions and prices of land in two or three other irrigated valleys in the States, I am in a position to form a fairly correct opinion as to the value of irrigated lands, and do not hesitate to say that your lands in the vicinity of Gleichen are by far the best value of any on the market. Almost all the irrigated valleys in this state were desert, and sage brush until reclaimed, while the land at Gleichen shows a good growth of prairie grass, is particularly free from stone, generally lies with a slight incline sufficiently sloping for irrigation purposes, and can be levelled at a nominal cost. These are all items to be considered in buying irrigated lands, as the labor and expense of levelling the land often exceeds the original cost per acre. I do not know of any irrigated land within fifty miles of a railway in this country which can be bought, with a water right, for less than \$100.00 per acre, unimproved, and the most of it runs at from \$200.00 to \$400.00 per acre if close to a railway, while improved lands run from \$1,000.00 per acre upwards, and is advancing in price constantly. In one place the water right alone costs \$75.00 per acre, with an annual maintenance fee of \$1.50 per acre.

I did not go to Alberta to buy land, but having other business at Calgary, I went to Gleichen on the cheap rate, and the land looked so good to me that I bought 80 acres before leaving Calgary at \$25.00 per acre for irrigable and \$15 per acre for non-irrigable, 53 acres of the tract being irrigable. I have never regretted it, and I think \$100.00 per acre will be cheap for this land in a couple of years' time, when the locality is developed. I know of irrigated districts in Colorado and Oregon where a great success is being made of alfalfa, sugar beets and winter apples at as high, and even higher altitude.

Respectfully,

R. A. ROSE.

Chicoutimi, Que., Dec. 14th, 1908.

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Calgary.

Gentlemen,—Answering yours of November 30th, 1908, I beg to say that I have great confidence in the irrigated lands situated east of Calgary. When in Calgary last summer I went to inspect the irrigated lands in the district near Strathmore, and after seeing the nature of the soil and the general circumstances favoring the location, returned to Calgary and bought a farm (half section), and gave an order to the C.P.R. to have my land broken and sowed.

On my return home I met a friend who had bought the other half-section next to my farm.

Yours truly,

L. W. BELLEY.

Langdon, Nov. 21, 1908.

Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Calgary.

Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in giving you the information you request, as best I can.

I came from Fair Oaks, California, Sacramento County, and settled on my farm, the E½ of Sec. 11-22-26, on March 15, and began work. I broke and put in 19 acres oats very late and got 39½ bushels per acre; 21 acres barley, 25 bushels per acre; and 40 acres of flax, which yielded 20½ bushels per acre. These results seemed wonderful for such late sowing, and also spring breaking.

I have now 210 acres broken, and will break 70 acres more in the spring. My neighbor had plowed too far west, and found it covered the road allowance, as it was not used, I put in ½ acre of potatoes, simply plowing them in and dug from this ½ acre, 125 bushels of good potatoes.

I am well pleased with the country, and see a bright future for farmers in this section.

In California I have seen lands go from \$100 to \$500 per acre and no better land than mine.

I am willing to give new settlers the benefit of my experience at any time, if it be desired. Yours truly,

(Signed) GAYLORD GIBSON.

"Stanhope Farm," Strathmore, Nov. 23, 1908.

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Calgary.

Gentlemen,—I was born in Scotland, but spent many years in South Africa, when I learned of the great C.P.R. irrigation project, and was attracted to Canada to try my hand at raising the great crops I heard so much about.

I am here, and glad that I am, for I have found both the country and climate all it was represented to me, and am satisfied.

I purchased Sub. 13-14-15-16, Sec. 31-22-25, and have it all fenced, and 106 acres broken, though I have only been here since September, 1907.

I put in only 6 acres of winter wheat this fall. My crop consisted of 30 acres of oats, which gave me 55 bushels per acre; 47 bushels of barley (Mensury—the best brewing) yielding 28 bushels per acre; and flax, 12 acres. Taking all conditions into consideration, the yields were quite as much as I expected.

When my cottage was built I could see but few others, but now they are looming up in every direction, and many more will go up in the spring.

I fully believe in stacking my grain as soon as possible after harvesting, and thus be able to thresh at any time, regardless of weather conditions. It also clears the land ready for plowing, which I consider a great advantage.

(Signed) JOHN EASON.

Langdon, Alta.

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co., Calgary.

Gentlemen,—Two hundred and fifty dollars does not seem a very heavy capital on which to start large farming operations, and yet, that is the amount of cash I had when I landed at Langdon seven years ago, and began my farming venture.

I tell you it took lots of faith, but that I had in abundance, and coupled with good health, as it was even the hard luck stories of the old ranchers failed to check my movements. I have lived to see all their prophesies come to naught and have never witnessed that exodus, which they so stoutly claimed would depopulate this country, and leave it forever the unchallenged domain of the rancher.

I came from Cambridge, England, and had but a vague idea of what it meant to farm as it is done here. It makes me smile now as I look back, to see how little I actually did know about farming.

The reason so few come here from England, is because they lack either faith or backbone, and no one takes the trouble to educate them. I think of the hundreds of thousands in the cities, living in crowded quarters and with no prospect of ever being able to better their condition, when here in this country there yet remains fertile lands, only waiting for a husbandman to till them to make them yield golden harvests.

But to give some idea of my own operations, I purchased the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 23-23-28, and the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  14-23-28. Land does not look good to me to own, unless a good portion is broken and in crops, so I have broken and am cropping 500 acres, and will break more next spring. For the past seven years I have never seen a season when the crop did not pay over \$10 per acre, and mind you never a failure.

My crop this year consisted of 350 acres of oats, which turned me 60 bushels per acre. They were very heavy, too, and weighed 44 lbs. to the struck bushel. I expect to crop 500 acres next year.

My experience is that it pays to summer fallow, as it gives you not only time to plow your land, but also keeps it free from weeds.

I have 30 head of horses, 30 cattle, and all sorts of implements, and a threshing outfit, and with another year like this, and we will get it, I can swing clear of debt. Not too bad for a green Englishman, who started on a capital of \$250, is it?

To conclude will say, I shall be very pleased to answer any questions I may be posted on, and can say as for myself, the climate and country suit me perfectly.

(Signed) F. HARRADENCE.